

REMARKS

Minor typographical errors have been corrected in the specification. A typographical error in the drawings has been corrected. Claims 1 - 3, 5, 10 - 12, 14, 19 - 21, 23, and 28 - 30 have been amended. No new matter has been introduced with these amendments, which are supported in the specification. Claims 1 - 30 remain in the application.

I. Drawing Correction

A proposed drawing correction is submitted for Fig. 3 to correct a typographical error, as described above in "Amendments to the Drawings". No new matter is introduced with this proposed correction.

II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102

Paragraph 2 of the Office Action dated January 12, 2004 (hereinafter, "the Office Action") states that Claims 1 - 4, 6 - 13, 15 - 22, and 24 - 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U. S. Patent 6,412,009 to Erickson et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicant's independent Claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 have been amended herein to more clearly specify use of the "send channel" and "receive channel" used by his invention. In particular, these independent claims now explicitly state that the send channel and receive channel are distinct. See, for example, Fig. 3, where the receive channel is depicted at reference number 330 and the send channel is depicted at 340. See also the text on p. 17, lines 20 - 21, explaining that the send channel is created by sending an HTTP POST request, whereas the text on p. 18,

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lines 13 - 14 states that the receive channel is created by sending an HTTP GET request (where these particular message types are used to illustrate the embodiment claimed in independent Claims 1, 10, and 19).

An error has also been corrected in independent Claims 1, 10, and 19, which incorrectly referred to "the" network connection for both the send and receive channels.

Independent Claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 are also amended to clarify that the transmission of the client-initiated TCP requests (or client-initiated bi-directional protocol requests, for Claim 28) involves packaging those client-initiated requests into HTTP messages (or uni-directional protocol messages, for Claim 28) which are transmitted on the send channel. Similar amendments are made in the limitation pertaining to the server-initiated requests, which now explicitly specify that those server-initiated requests are packaged into messages which are sent on the receive channel. This is supported in the specification and drawings as originally filed. See, for example, p. 17, lines 13 - 14 and lines 18 - 19, discussing the insertion of a client-initiated TCP message into an HTTP POST request message and then transmitting that HTTP POST request on the send channel. Similarly, the server-initiated case is discussed on p. 20, lines 14 - 19 (where this text has previously been amended to remove an incorrect phrase pertaining to extraction).

Dependent Claims 2 - 3, 5, 11 - 12, 14, 20 - 21, 23, and 29 - 30 are amended to specify that the sending occurs on the send channel (for client-initiated requests) and on the receive channel (for server-initiated requests). See Figs. 4A and 4B, and their corresponding text,

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discussing use of send channel 340 for the client-initiated case and receive channel 330 for the server-initiated case.

Thus, it can be seen that no new matter has been introduced with the amendments made herein.

In contrast to Applicant's technique of using a send channel and a distinct receive channel (i.e., two different channels), Erickson teaches use of a single connection for transmitting messages in both directions. This is stated throughout Erickson's disclosure, and a number of references were provided in Applicant's prior response dated October 21, 2003, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Applicant also notes that col. 6, lines 33 - 37 refers to interleaved messages "that alternate between the Web client and the Web server as the sender for each message or messages that alternate between one or more Web client messages and then one or more Web server messages". Applicant's claimed invention does not interleave client-initiated messages and server-initiated messages that are sent between HTTP entities, as in Erickson. Instead, Applicant's claimed invention sends all client-initiated messages on one channel and all server-initiated messages on a different channel.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that his independent Claims 1, 10, 19, and 28 are patentably distinct from Erickson. By virtue of the allowability of the independent claims, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent Claims 2 - 4, 6 - 9, 11 - 13, 15 - 18, 20 - 22, 24 - 27, and 29 are also patentable over the cited reference. The Examiner is therefore respectfully

requested to withdraw the §102 rejection of Claims 1 - 4, 6 - 13, 15 - 22, and 24 - 29.

III. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §103

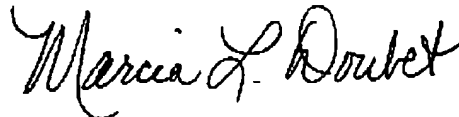
Paragraph 3 of the Office Action states that Claims 5, 14, 23, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Erickson in view of the HTTP 1.1 specification defined in RFC 2068 (referred to in the Office Action as Fielding). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As demonstrated above, Erickson does not teach the limitations of Applicant's independent claims. Therefore, Erickson cannot be combined with RFC 2068 to teach the limitations of Applicant's dependent Claims 5, 14, 23, and 30, and the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejection of Claims 5, 14, 23, and 30.

IV. Conclusion

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the pending rejected claims, withdrawal of all presently outstanding rejections, and allowance of all claims at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachment: Replacement Sheet (1)

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